

Nowhere do I find one word of protest, either from the President of the Section or from any of the speakers, against this loose and general—one might almost say wholesale—administration of a remedy whose very existence depends on its specificity; but such a word seems to be called for, especially since the suggestion follows hard on a serious proposition emanating from Italy to treat atrophic rhinitis also by diphtheria antitoxin.

Were it not for the possibility that this practice might lead to most serious results, it would perhaps best be met by ridicule; but I content myself with pointing out that the recommendation strikes at the very foundation of bacteriology, and of the special efficacy of serum therapeutics.—I am, etc.,
Mansfield Street, W., Oct. 2nd. LENNOX BROWNE.

CLAYESMORE SCHOOL.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn by our school doctor to a paragraph in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of October 2nd, p. 943, in which this school is described as suitable for a feeble-minded lad. As this statement is calculated to do us considerable harm, may I beg you to publish this letter in denial of such a statement?

"Clayesmore" is an ordinary school, and is conducted on public school lines, the only difference being that our limited numbers admit of a closer attention to individual character training than is possible in the larger schools.

So serious a misstatement would naturally be greatly resented by members of the school (fortunately they do not read the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*), and, too, would prove serious if it met the eye of any of our clients (amongst whom are several well-known medical men); may I therefore very earnestly beg your aid in the publication of this denial?—I am, etc.,

THE HEADMASTER OF CLAYESMORE SCHOOL.

Enfield, Middlesex, Oct. 3rd.

GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS.

SIR,—As a medical officer of health I receive information (in the Registrar's Weekly Return) of the death of two young children from general tuberculosis. Being interested in the question of tuberculous milk, I cause special inquiries to be made, with the following results:

Case 1. Child aged 5 months. Parents healthy. Child suckled at breast for three months. Never well from birth, suffering from vomiting and constipation.

Case 2. Child aged 2 years. Parents healthy. Child healthy, and always suckled at the breast. Had an enlarged head. Had an attack of hæmorrhage one night, and sank rapidly afterwards.

I should like to know if you consider the diagnosis to have been probably correct. I have been in the habit of including "general tuberculosis" under the head of "phthisis" in Table A. It rather seems to me that I may have been doing my district an injustice.—I am, etc.,

September 23rd, 1897.

D. P. H.

* * It is impossible, with the insufficient data supplied by "D. P. H.," to decide whether the two cases mentioned by him had tuberculosis or not. Quite probably the first had not, in view of the age.

"D. P. H." seems to us to have introduced a serious source of fallacy by including "general tuberculosis" in his statistical returns with "phthisis." A serious error is being rapidly introduced into our national statistics of "phthisis" owing to the frequency with which cases, which would formerly have been returned under this head, are now certified as having died of "general tuberculosis." The statistical remedy for this is not, however, to add the two together, but to state them separately, and then base conclusions on the two death-rates separately and when combined.

REUTER's agent at Larnaca, Cyprus, writing under date September 24th, reports that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out there. The whole of the Turkish quarter has been attacked and many of the other parts of the town. It seems that the disease was first brought over from Bârut by a Turkish woman and her child, and before anything was discovered by the authorities the disease had obtained a firm hold, and, in spite of all the measures now being taken, is steadily increasing.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES SMART ROY, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.,

Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge.

PROFESSOR ROY, who for some time has been in failing health, which has more or less prevented him from performing his academic duties since the autumn of 1895, died in Cambridge on Monday evening, October 4th. He had returned from a holiday apparently improved in strength, but was suddenly seized with epileptoid convulsions on Monday, and these continued without intermission until his death.

The late Professor was born at Arbroath in 1854, and received his earlier education in that town and in St. Andrews. Proceeding to the University of Edinburgh, he graduated with distinction as a Bachelor of Medicine in 1875, and was forthwith appointed Resident Physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Thence he went to the Brown Institution in London, and took up research in physiology and pathology. When war broke out between Turkey and Servia in 1876, he went out to Turkey as a surgeon, and was placed in charge of the garrison hospital at Janina, in Epirus. When peace was proclaimed he returned to the Brown Institution, and completed his researches on pleuro-pneumonia. He next studied in Berlin under du Bois-Reymond and Virchow, and investigated the physiology of the heart. His results were embodied in his thesis for the Edinburgh M.D. degree, which gained for him the gold medal of the University. While at Berlin he was invited to become assistant to Professor Goltz, of the Strassburg Physiological Institute, and, accepting the invitation, he worked for some time in the laboratory there on the mechanism of the circulation. Turning his attention next to pathological problems, he left Professor Goltz to work under von Recklinghausen for some six months, and then passed to Leipzig in 1879. Here he undertook, in conjunction with Professor Cohnheim, some important researches on the physiology and pathology of the kidney, and carried on independently his investigations on the mammalian heart. Appointed George Henry Lewes student in 1880, he came to Cambridge and worked at the pathology of the heart, spleen, and kidneys in Dr. Michael Foster's laboratory, where he gave a course of lectures on physiology to advanced students. On the election of Dr. Greenfield to the Chair of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Roy was chosen to succeed him as Director of the Brown Institution. During his tenure of this office he visited the Argentine Republic for the purpose of investigating the causes of an epizootic disease then raging among the cattle in the Province of Entre Rios. He held the Directorship for two years and a half, when in 1884 he was elected to the newly-established Professorship of Pathology in the University of Cambridge. Within a few days of his election he received notices of his selection for the Fellowship of the Royal Society, and of his admission as a member of the Alpine Club. He became a member of Trinity College, and resided within its walls until his marriage in 1887 to Violet, daughter of the late Sir George E. Paget, K.C.B., the Regius Professor of Physic. At first the teaching of pathology was carried on in rooms belonging to the Physiological Laboratory, but in 1889 the old chemical laboratory was transformed and refitted to accommodate the Department of Pathology. In this building, with the help of such able students as Griffiths, Hankin, Adami, Hunter, Westbrook, Kanthack, Lorrain-Smith, Lloyd Jones, Cobbett, and others, much brilliant work in pathology and bacteriology has been carried on under Professor Roy's direction.

The John Lucas Walker Studentships in Pathology, founded in 1887 through the good offices of Sir Richard Webster and Sir James Paget, have been of the greatest service in furthering the scientific investigation of the nature and causes of disease, and the high positions now held in various parts of the world by former Walker students testify to the soundness of the judgment shown in their selection and the excellence of the opportunities for research afforded them in the Cambridge Laboratory.

Professor Roy was President of the Section of Pathology at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1893. He was a great traveller, an able linguist, an enthusi-

astic mountaineer, and a skilful sailor. He invented many ingenious pieces of apparatus for physiological purposes, some of which, such as the oncometer and oncograph, and the tonimeter, are universally known among investigators, and will continue to be called by his name. His researches on the heart, carried out with Professor Adami and independently, have thrown new light on that perplexing organ; it is perhaps on these that his reputation will chiefly rest.

He leaves a widow, but no children.

The funeral will take place on Friday, October 8th. The first part of the service will be held in Trinity College Chapel at 3 P.M. The burial will be at the Mill Road Cemetery. Friends attending the service are requested to be in the chapel by 2.50 P.M.

DR. EDWARD DAVIES, of Wrexham, who died recently, was the son of the late Mr. Edward Davies, of Darland Hall, Denbighshire, and was born on August 30th, 1831. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the late Dr. Dickenson, and remained in Wrexham for some years. He then went to study in Dublin, where he took his L.M. in 1855. Soon after he went to University College, London. In 1856 he qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.M.Eng. and L.S.A., and at the end of the same year he took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews. After holding an appointment in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Dr. Davies was for nearly two years in Liverpool, where he held the post of House-Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, and Visiting Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. He then went to practise at Wrexham, and in 1857 was appointed Surgeon to the Wrexham Workhouse, which appointment he held up to the time of his death. Since 1862 he had held the post of Honorary Surgeon to the Wrexham Infirmary. Dr. Davies married in 1865, and leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters to mourn his loss.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. E. P. FRANCE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., which occurred on May 20th at Port Darwin in Australia. Mr. France was Surgeon on board the Eastern and Australian Company's steamer *Menmuir*, having left England in March, 1896 in the ss. *Australia* of the same company. Returning to the *Menmuir* with some passengers on the night of May 20th, the gangway to the ship was found to be very steep, owing to the great fall of tide. According to the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, from which we quote, Mr. France slipped from the gangway and fell against the wharf, death ensuing soon afterwards from fracture of the skull. Mr. France was educated at University College, London, where he held the appointment of Assistant to Professor Schäfer, and with whom he did valuable research work on neurology, the results of which were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. In 1890-91 Mr. France was House-Surgeon to the North-Eastern Children's Hospital. In 1892 he was appointed Principal Medical Officer to British North Borneo, a position he held for three years. In March, 1896, he joined the Eastern and Australian Company's steamers, and remained with them till his death. His firm but kindly manners made him many friends, and won him the regard of his patients. That such useful lives should be thrown away by accidents, which, to say the least, might be prevented, is regrettable in the extreme.

DR. HUGH M'HARRY, of Belfast, who died recently, had held for fifteen years the post of medical officer to one of the dispensary districts. This post he had to resign owing to failing health, but he held up to the last the appointment of medical officer to the Royal Irish Constabulary in Andersonstown district.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM IN NEWCASTLE.

THE first Convocation held at Newcastle took place last year at the College of Medicine, and this year the second was held at the College of Science, on September 25th. There was a very large attendance. Several honorary degrees were conferred, and amongst them that of Doctor of Literature upon

Miss J. E. Harrison, for her investigations in classical archaeology and Greek art. This is the first time the University has exercised its new power of conferring degrees upon women. The ordinary degrees, particulars of which are given below, were then granted to those who had passed the examinations of the University since the last Convocation.

Doctor in Medicine.—W. E. Alderson, M.B., B.S., Durham; W. A. Atkinson, M.B., B.S., Durham; O. Reven, M.B., B.S., Durham; C. V. Dingle, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., Durham; R. A. Dunn, M.B., B.S., Hy., Durham; H. H. Gourley, M.R., Durham; F. H. Halse-Francis, M.B., B.S., Durham; A. Jervis, M.B., B.S., Durham; S. A. Leigh-Sodipe, M.B. (*in absentia*); R. C. Leonard, M.B., Durham; R. Pearson, M.B., B.S., Durham; F. Robson, M.B., B.S., Durham; C. R. Wood, M.A., M.B., B.S., Durham.

Doctor in Medicine (Practitioner of Fifteen Years' Standing).—T. R. Atkinson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; G. Booth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; C. Donkin, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.; P. S. Jakins, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; F. W. Jordan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; H. P. Rowlands, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A.; C. J. Vlieland, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; O. Withers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Bachelor in Medicine (M.B.).—A. W. Aldridge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mason College, Birmingham; W. O. Arnold, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. Arnott, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. D. Dodds, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. L. Frazer-Hurst, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. W. Gilroy, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; P. Holgate, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. A. Hope, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. W. King, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; N. McCall-Smith, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. A. Peverley, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Riley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Westminster Hospital; C. Salkeld, B.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. O. Scott, M.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. F. Shea, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. E. Stevens, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. A. Swindale, Mason College, Birmingham; W. A. H. Waite, Yorkshire College, Leeds; W. L. W. Walker, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bachelor in Surgery (B.S.).—A. W. Aldridge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mason College, Birmingham; W. O. Arnold, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; G. Arnott, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. D. Dodds, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. L. Frazer-Hurst, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. W. Gilroy, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; P. Holgate, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. A. Hope, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. W. King, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; M. G. McBean, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; M. McCall-Smith, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; W. A. Peverley, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; A. Riley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Westminster Hospital; C. Salkeld, B.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. O. Scott, M.A., College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. F. Shea, St. Thomas's Hospital; J. A. Swindale, Mason College, Birmingham; W. A. H. Waite, Yorkshire College, Leeds; W. L. W. Walker, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Bachelor of Hygiene (B.Hy.).—W. E. Harker, M.D., B.S. Mr. G. C. Belcher, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., received the Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A MEETING of Convocation will, in accordance with the standing orders, be held on Tuesday, October 26th, but as no notice of business to be transacted has been received, and the annual Committee has not considered it opportune to present a report, the meeting will be of a purely formal character.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

IN consequence of the intimation made by the University Court that, until the University Commissioners provide them with the funds, they cannot proceed to make the appointment of assistants, the Professors specially interested met and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"I. In order that the work of the University may not suffer, the undersigned Professors resolve to request their assistants to resume their work as usual for the ensuing winter session. Each Professor will personally guarantee the payment of his assistant's salary till April, in the full expectation that before that time the Commissioners will make arrangements for the payment to the assistants of their full salaries for the year, and for the repayment to the Professors of whatever advances they may have made to the assistants in fulfilment of the former part of this resolution.

"II. To approach the Commissioners in the hope that they will see their way to advance the amount necessary for the above purpose when their attention is drawn to the following facts: (1) That serious injury will inevitably fall on the University if assistants are not appointed for the ensuing session. (2) That the sum necessary to provide assistants has been advanced by the Commissioners every year from session 1892-3 till now. (3) That the first advance for this purpose was made in 1892 before ordinance 46 was issued even as a draft ordinance, and consequently the amount allowed for assistants cannot be considered as chargeable to the University only under the terms of that ordinance.

"III. To approach the University Court and to urge respectfully that if the Commissioners remain of opinion that they are unable to continue to make payment of the sum necessary to retain the services of the various assistants, the Court should borrow the amount required, and in any case should approve of the appointment of the assistants on the terms of paragraph I. In support of this request, they beg to point out: (1) That the number of separate classes taught in the United College, and the number of hours during which classes meet, have nearly doubled